

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

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Rejected communications will not be returned.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Burlesque Extravaganza of the Forty Thieves.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.—The Hermit's Bell.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th Street.—Cato.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th Street.—Italian Opera.—L'Elisir.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—Ruske's Imperial Japanese Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Hooten's Dookey Dookey.

BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery.—Mazetta—Poor Dog Tray.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d St., between 5th and 6th Aves.—Othello.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.—La Vie Parisienne.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 23d Street.—Faust.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—Promotion—A Superb Farce.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth Street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performances.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth Street.—CLODINA—PETER GRAY.

DONNELLY'S OLYMPIC THEATRE, Brooklyn.—JACK CADE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Sketches and Living Statues.—FLOLO.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th Ave., between 58th and 60th Sts.—Futuristic Garden Concert.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.—Ethiopian Entertainments.—The Unleashed Hound.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th Street.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comic Vocalists, Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

EMPIRE CITY RINK, corner 3d Ave., 63d and 64th Sts.—Grand Concert, &c.

HOOGLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HooGLY'S Minstrelsy.—VOLA-VENT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, May 24, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSDEALERS will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE of the NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated May 23.

The famous English yacht Cambria was beaten in a recent contest with a number of other yachts of the Royal London Yacht Club.

Minister Washburne was formally presented to the Emperor of the French yesterday. General Dix had been to his Majesty on the same day. The elections were progressing favorably to the government.

The French Derby, yesterday, in which fourteen horses ran, was won by Consul.

Admiral Topete has been appointed Colonial Minister at Madrid. It is now rumored in Madrid that Prince Augustus of Portugal is about being brought forward as a candidate for the Spanish crown.

China.

The difficulty between England and the Chinese government about the missionary troubles has been settled. The mandarin who contended the persecution of Christians has been removed from office.

Cuba.

A filibustering expedition, numbering 300 men, is reported to have landed near Gibara, on the northern coast of Cuba. On their way into the interior they were attacked by the Spaniards, losing eighty men in killed and wounded and two pieces of artillery. The Spanish loss is stated at thirty-two. Some fighting is reported near Trinidad and Cienfuegos, with heavy loss on both sides. Both Spaniards and Cubans are committing the most appalling atrocities, and small bands are raiding over the country killing and robbing the inhabitants.

The reported defeat of the Spanish forces attempting to reopen the railroad to Puerto Principe is fully confirmed. The loss of the Spaniards is put down at 1,000 men killed and wounded, who were left in the hands of the Cubans. The patriot forces captured ten cars laden with provisions, arms and ammunition. During the battle 400 negro troops in the Spanish service shot their officers and went over to the Cubans.

Miscellaneous.

The President's proclamation overriding Attorney General Hoar's elaborate opinion concerning the eight hour law causes the latter officer much dissatisfaction. He thinks there can be little use of an Attorney General if his interpretations of legal questions are to be thus rudely set aside by the President.

A clean sweep has been made in the Treasury Department of Johnson men and conservative democrats. It is said that the Appointment Clerk will soon issue a circular inquiring into the political faith of the Treasury clerks, with the view of future removals.

A report has been prepared, by an officer detailed for that purpose, concerning the frauds practiced by claim agents and other persons engaged in settling claims of officers and soldiers against the government. This report, it is expected, will fully expose all engaged in such swindling transactions, especially those operating in the Southern States.

In accordance with the President's proclamation, General Canby has issued an order for an election in the State of Virginia, to be held on the sixth day of July next. The order provides for a new registration, which is to be made within ten days from the fourteenth of June. At the election the whites and the blacks are to be entered on separate lists.

The steamer Silver Wave, crowded with ladies and children, capsized and sunk in the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, yesterday. All the passengers, except one child, escaped.

The instructions of Minister Motley are said to be of a general rather than special character, and do not contemplate any speedy action on the Alabama claims matter.

The Hudson River Railroad freight buildings in Hudson were fired by an incendiary about two o'clock yesterday morning and entirely consumed. Loss \$10,000.

The Kickapoo Indians, now living in Chihuahua, Mexico, and who left their reservation near Fort Scott, Kan., in 1861, to avoid participating in the war of the rebellion, are anxious to return to their old hunting grounds. They ask an escort of United States troops while passing through Texas, fearing an attack from the people of that State in retaliation for raids made upon their western frontier by the savages.

The City.

Philip Keabell, a German, living at 149 Stanton street, attempted to murder his wife and daughter yesterday morning by beating them on their heads with a hammer, fracturing their skulls. After committing this heinous deed he attempted to take his own life by shooting himself in the breast with a double-barreled pistol, but only inflicted a couple of serious wounds. The woman and child are not expected to recover.

Mr. Berch has addressed a letter to the Metropolitan Board of Health recommending the abolition of the custom of offering rewards for the destruction of dogs during the months of July and August and the suppression of the dog pound.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General Reese, of the United States Army; Colonel George O. Jones, of Albany; Major E. E. Paulding, of Washington; H. R. Hart, of Montana, and E. Hastings, of Kansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel B. H. Chadbourn, of Chicago; S. T. Williams, of Philadelphia, and Major George W. Rathbone, of Port Jervis, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Dr. E. W. Du Bose, of South Carolina, and J. W. Dickinson, of Memphis, Tenn., are at the Malby House.

John G. Saxe and George E. Peck, of Albany, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. V. S. Prun, of Albany, and Horace Rubie, United States Minister to Switzerland, are at the Brevoort House.

General Shepherd, of the United States Army; ex-Major Fargo, of Buffalo, and Anthony Barclay, of Savannah, are at the Astor House.

Dr. W. H. Wishard, of Indiana; Chas. A. Washburne, of California, and C. B. Hale, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Ex-Postmaster Randall left yesterday for Washington, and Dr. S. Russell Childs for Saratoga Springs.

The United States and Great Britain.

It appears from our cable despatches that the excitement produced in Great Britain by the speech of Senator Sumner has not yet died out. The London Times still thunders away in a tone of mingled threat and apology.

The Pall Mall Gazette, reflecting the sentiment of the clubs and the West End generally, speaks out in a similar vein, with this additional thought, however, that the United States in place of being angry should be grateful, in place of demanding pecuniary reparation for injury done should be ready to pay a debt of gratitude for services rendered.

The Spectator, a weekly journal of high political and religious respectability, is more bellicose than either the Times or the Gazette, and reminds us that when so fast a friend of the North as Mr. Forster denounces the speech of Mr. Sumner we ought to learn how united is the sentiment of the British people and how powerful is the force which will be arrayed against us if we press our extravagant and outrageous demands. We are prepared to hear a great deal more of this talk. We have stung John Bull to the quick by telling him the truth; and, writhing in agony and with characteristic stubbornness, he does his best to explain and justify his conduct. We cannot say, however, that any of the journals or any of the statesmen who have taken up the subject have been very successful in this matter.

The weakness of the case—the total impossibility of justification—is revealed by both the Times and the Pall Mall Gazette. To say that in the past we ourselves have similarly offended, and to assert that France is in the same condemnation with Great Britain, are surely lame apologies. The question is not what we have done to England in the past, nor is it whether we have a cause of quarrel with France. These are questions altogether aside. The question between us and Great Britain is simple and easily understood. We have suffered a pecuniary loss and we claim compensation. We have, in business-like fashion, presented our bill. We insist on payment; but with a patience and dignity which become us we are willing to wait. This is the whole affair.

Great Britain may fret and fume as she pleases. Our temper is not to be ruffled, nor are our claims to be withdrawn. It will take more than the eloquence of Mr. Goldwin Smith and a more alarming thunder than that of the Times to disturb our equanimity or shake our purpose.

It is not easy to disconnect the perturbation into which the speech of Senator Sumner has thrown the British lion from a conviction on the part of the British government and people that the United States have really become a great rival Power, and that in the event of hostilities they would prove a mighty and dangerous enemy. It has long been the belief of British statesmen and politicians that if nothing intervened to check our progress we should, in almost every department in which the British people had won distinction, rival and outstrip them. The revolt of the Southern States, as it promised to check our growth and limit the range of our action and influence, was hailed as a Godsend. The cause of the Southern confederacy was thus in a sense the cause of England. We do not say that it was not also the cause of France and of other of the monarchies of Europe; but it was pre-eminently the cause of England. The success of the South would have maintained that balance of power which it was England's interest and desire to see maintained. Hence her sympathy with and her encouragement to the rebel cause. The issue of the war was not, perhaps, surprising, but it was certainly disappointing in the extreme. The British government and people now see the United States on foundations which are likely to prove enduring as the everlasting hills; see the rapid development of our resources and the enormous increase of our wealth; see us spreading out our strong arms, claiming the Continent as our own and binding it together with bands of iron; and they know that this young and vigorous offshoot from their own noble race must go on, conquering and to conquer, until on the broad surface of the globe it shall know no rival. With Anglo-Saxon blood in our veins, qualified but not deteriorated by foreign admixture, inheriting English traditions and speaking the English tongue, it is our destiny to eclipse even the glory of the parent race. On a broader platform and in a more enduring form ours in the great future is to be the rôle, not of Carthage, but of Rome. All this Great Britain knows well. We are marching rapidly to the foremost position among the nations, and she knows she cannot resist us. Her present mood is not, therefore, wholly unnatural. Her rage is the rage of disappointment and despair.

We cannot bring this article to a close without expressing our disgust with the course which is being pursued by some of the journals

of this city in regard to this international question. We have seldom seen sentiments of disloyalty more persistently paraded. When New York journals denounce the speech of Senator Sumner, glorify England, prate about her army, her navy, her wealth, the patriotism of her people, the certain ruin that awaits us if we provoke her wrath, we do not much wonder that Goldwin Smith should have lectured us as he has done. It is some consolation to know that the journals to which we have referred do not represent the sentiments of the American people, but the sentiments of miserable cliques and coteries. Our English friends can be guilty of no greater mistake than that of regarding those journals as representatives of the American people. Let them look rather at the country journals, which at all times more truly reflect the national character and sentiment, and they will see that Senator Sumner has not overshot the mark. It will surprise us if the rural press does not, from sea to sea, repudiate the sentiments of those would-be friends of England, and give proof that the American people are prepared firmly, truly, unflinchingly to abide by the demands which they have made. Why should we tremble when the British lion roars? What have we to fear? War with England would develop our resources, would multiply our wealth and might leave us mistress of the seas.

The Memphis Commercial Convention.

For years previous to our late war the South was somewhat famous for its so-called commercial conventions; but whatever was the ostensible pretext for calling these conventions, they invariably ran into interminable discussions of State rights, negro slavery and all sorts of political questions. None of them ever succeeded in exercising any appreciable influence on the commerce or industry of the nation. The vast change which the war has wrought is manifest in the proceedings of the Memphis Commercial Convention, which adjourned *sine die* last Saturday. This Convention had a fine open field and vigorously entered it. Railways, bridges, levees, emigration and a variety of kindred topics of a practical character were seriously deliberated and acted upon, and on the day of its adjournment it adopted a resolution requesting Congress to put the telegraph system of the country under the control of the Postmaster General. In passing this most important resolution the Memphis Commercial Convention bore witness to the growing public sentiment in favor of the uniform telegraphic system, which has already been adopted with the happiest results in several European countries. If the sentiment of the people on this point shall find expression in all similar conventions throughout the United States it cannot be long before Congress will be induced to yield to it and to inaugurate a reform which is equally necessary, just and advantageous.

Is Grant a Failure?—The Mohawk Valley Democrat says:—"The truth is Grant is an egregious humbug, and we have no doubt that his election will prove to be in all respects a calamity to the country." That's what the rebels said during the war.

MORE ABOUT GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.—The Portland Argus says that Grant's administration is a failure. Whereupon its contemporary, the Press, says the Argus is bending under the weight of its threescore years and three and exhibiting all the decrepitude that might have been expected from its venerable age, and adds, with a slight improvement, that the condition of the Argus is—

Sam's eye, Sam's teeth, Sam's taste, Sam's (Sambo's) smell, Sam's everything.

Has the editor of the Press ever "seen Sam?"

EXCISE LICENSES.—We believe that the committee of the Excise Board appointed to report upon the question of moderating the price of licenses are prepared to make their report to-morrow. We hope that they will recommend a reduction, because that course would seem to be in accordance with the popular wish. Under the old Board the issue of licenses was made a political question; but that difficulty is removed as the Board is constituted now, and there appears to be no good reason why the maximum rate of two hundred and fifty dollars should be adhered to. Although the bill to amend the Excise law failed in the Legislature, the existing law permits the Board to use their discretion in fixing the price of a license at any sum between thirty and two hundred and fifty dollars.

How LONG, OH, HOW LONG will Governor Hoffman permit Dr. Swinburne to ride rough shod over the merchants and ship owners of New York?

"EDUCATING THE PUBLIC MIND."—The radical press has talked a great deal, both publicly and through private circulars, about the necessity of educating the public mind up to a standard that would enable them to carry out their fanatical doctrines. We have just witnessed three specimens of the instruments through which the public mind is thus educated. One a few days ago committed suicide in Georgia after attempting to murder his colored mistress in a drunken fit; another, a colored assessor, publishes a card acknowledging that he was misinformed in regard to certain tragedies alleged to have been committed by the whites upon the blacks and to which he gave publicity; and another has been dismissed from employment on account of a serious lapse involving his character for integrity. With preceptors like these is it any wonder that the public mind should be educated up to a very pernicious standard of morality?

SPANISH NUTCRACK SONG.—"Four and twenty gunboats all on the stocks. Isn't this a dainty fleet to get among the rocks?"

BRITISH SALUTATIONS.—England has increased her salute in honor of the Maharajah of Jeypore, India, by two guns. The Sopy leaders were fired from English guns, and had two too many of them. The Jeypore man is situated much more pleasantly.

Reconstruction in the Churches.

The Presbyterian Assemblies, Old School and New School, still in session in this city, have for some days past been earnestly engaged in the work of reconstruction and reunion of their divided Churches, North and South. The Methodists, North side and South side, have been moving in the same direction. The Baptists, hardshell and softshell, likewise. The Protestant Episcopalians on slavery were not much broken up, though somewhat demoralized, before the war; but during the war, on the South side of Mason and Dixon, in their Sunday morning prayers, it was "Bless Thy servant, the President of the Confederate States," while on the North side it was "Bless Thy servant, the President of the United States." The last official Episcopal prayer for Jeff Davis was on the morning of that April Sunday in Richmond, from the service of which he was called by a card from General Lee, announcing that he was compelled, bag and baggage, scrip and scrippage, to leave town forthwith. With the abolition of the "President of the Confederate States" the difficulty of a reunion between the Episcopalians North and South ceased to exist, and under the benign reconstruction policy of Andy Johnson they all were soon reunited in the loyal prayer for "Thy servant, the President of the United States." On the ritual, however, and church ornaments they are threatened now with serious mutinies and desertions to the Holy Father of Rome and Mother Church, and so they may need a great deal of reconstruction yet before they can be harmonized on the same platform.

John C. Calhoun, in his last speech in the United States Senate (1850), spoke of the divisions of the Protestant Churches, North and South, on the slavery question as the breaking of so many of the cords needed to hold the Union together. He was right, and it will be conceded by the brethren of these Churches, North and South, that in the war they fought it out on the "almighty nigger." Now, slavery being out of the way and the nigger being lifted up to the doctrine of equality outside, one would think the reunion of the Churches split up on Uncle Tom's very easy matter. But we see from the profound pettifoggery in these Presbyterian Assemblies that questions of Church rule and Church property South or the "almighty dollar" have taken the place of the "everlasting nigger," and that the settlement of these matters requires much prayer and deliberation, and more in the way of concessions touching Church abstractions than Presbyterians are in the habit of making. In their theological chop logic these Presbyterian expounders, Old School and New School,

—Can a hair divide Betwixt its South and southwest side.

And they will contest it over the splitting of a hair of doctrine till "Gabriel snaps his resurrection gun." We do not, therefore, expect for a day or two a Presbyterian Church reunion North and South; for the evident hankering of the Northern brethren for Southern Church rule and property involves something more than a mere abstraction after all. The same embarrassment impedes the reunion of the Methodists; but on Church doctrines, North and South, their general belief is simple and easy to harmonize. Hence their tremendous success, North and South, among the masses of the people who have neither taste nor time for those microscopic abstractions which are the salvation of the Presbyterians.

The Catholics North and South, before the war and during the war, got on harmoniously, because they did not undertake to mix up American politics with their religion. Thus, having suffered no divisions on slavery, they need no reunion with the abolition of slavery. On the Protestant side, from the Episcopalian tract societies down even to the Quakers, they so mixed up politics and religion on the slavery question that hardly a sect among them can now tell how their divisions began or how to mend them. We can only say to them, in the name of common sense and the Sermon on the Mount, let bygones be bygones, and "let us have peace."

The City Post Office—A Public Nuisance.

There is no city in the United States of even twenty thousand population that is so deficient in some things as this great metropolis with its million of inhabitants. Take, for example, our miserable markets, the like of which do not exist in any town or village from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Then our docks and piers are all tumbling to pieces. They are public disgrace, ruinous to the interests of our shipping, and continually involving the city in expense for damages done to horses and wagons by falling through their rickety floors. But the greatest abomination of all is the old shanty called the City Post Office, in Nassau street. Not only is it unsuited for the purpose by size and construction, but it is actually falling into such a state of ruin and decay that the business of the foreign mail department cannot be conducted in consequence of falling ceilings and the uninvited visits of the rain which comes through the roof, to the great possible damage of the valuable mail matter. Besides this a portion of the Post Office business, we believe, has to be done somewhere outside the building for want of room.

This is a scandalous condition of things. We have now a new Postmaster and should have a new Post Office. What is the committee doing who were appointed to select a site for the new building? The late Legislature empowered them to change the original site to a higher place in the Park—a very necessary measure, because the spot chosen for the Post Office was about the most inconvenient and impracticable for the business in the city. A meeting of the citizens should be held to stir up this committee and ascertain what they are about.

THE WAR IN CUBA.—Fresh battles have taken place between the Cuban revolutionists, aided by filibuster volunteers, and the Spanish regulars. One of these engagements is described as of considerable severity and attended with much loss to the patriot forces. Gibara, on the northern coast of the island, Cienfuegos and Trinidad are in commotion, and have been made the scenes of conflict. Appalling atrocities are committed on both sides, and it is said that a number of "free lances" ride round the country robbing and murdering inoffensive persons. Cuba is an unsafe neighbor in such a condition. Can General Grant afford a pacificator?

Who Are the Imperialists?

The high court of imperial nincompoops has been in session in this city for some time past. It is hard to tell whether they are a branch lopped from a trunk of themselves or an offshoot from the imperial houses of China, Japan, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Muscat, Brazil or Hayti. The glories of the Shah of Persia, the Sultan of Turkey, the Khan of Tartary, the Great Mogul and the High Cockalorum of the New Dominion of Canada sink into insignificance before the piercing lights of this new imperial Yankee revelation. To read some of our exchanges one would think that the republic had gone to the empire of the dogs, and that cats and rattlesnakes were commanders of the situation. They copy articles from a two and catpenny concern in this city that has an imperial crown surmounting its title heading, as a washtub would a laundry advertisement, indexing its character. A fool's cap would have been a more appropriate emblem. But the fools or lunatics are not all dead yet, or we should not see such a rapid caricature upon journalism placed upon the news stands. Some have thought that the publication of a sheet like this would kindle a riot; that the Police Commissioners would be obliged to double the force of their department in view of the tremendous influence it would exercise in exasperating our liberty-loving and republican-loving population, and in contributing towards the cheerful spectacle of pulling down houses, smashing up presses, knocking type into cooked hats, all illuminated with dissolving views of editors and reporters with their eyes done up in elegant lines of black and blue, streaked with yellow. But the teachings of this organ of imperialism and the vapors of its followers would be innocuous were they not farcical. They make men laugh, and any distemper that excites the risibles of mankind is always calculated to make them think. Byron said—

A single drop of ink
May make thousands, nay, millions, think.
A solitary laugh in an audience of thousands
Has made more than one man ponder. Therefore a good laugh is almost as potent as a drop of ink for the purpose of ventilating an idea. When Daniel Webster spoke of the city of New York as the "Imperial City" of the New World he did not refer to it in the ridiculous sense now attached to the phrase by these imperial monkeys and apes of foreign pomposity. Talk about making the United States an empire! We are an empire already—an empire of republicanism, an empire of free thought, an empire of progress, development, intelligence and civilization. By the aid of steam, cash, genius, enterprise and electricity we have become an empire whose diadem contains gems that shed rays to the uttermost parts of the earth, attracting hither the forlorn, the down-trodden, the frugal, the industrious, the progressive of all nations.Imagine an empire in this land after the manner of the empire of Hayti, with a polished and magnificent bald-headed philosopher in goggles, like Greeley, wearing the imperial purple, as the greasy and sooty Souloque wore his. Think of what the court of the Emperor Horace might consist of, taken from among his bosom friends and most intimate confidants. Colorado Jewett as his Lord High Chamberlain, with the title of Duke of Claptrap and the legend *Sass et Brass* in his crest. George N. Sanders as the Imperial Cup Bearer, with the title of Lord of the Rag-tag and Bobtail, his chief employment being to hand the imperial cup to his imperial master, after testing the juice, upon a principle peculiar to Lord George himself, to ascertain whether its stimulating properties have been properly exhausted. George Francis Train, Prince of Flap-Jacks and Jump-up-Johnnies, Grand Usher of the Household and Tier-up in General of Feminine Apron Strings; his Royal Highness Prince Jefferson Davis, Baron Jake Thompson and Viscount Beverly Tucker, Imperial Bomb-balls and Procurers General of Ball for his Imperial Majesty whenever his Imperial Majesty gets his imperial body into tight places. A court composed of cavaliers like these would eclipse the Day & Martin shine imported to the court of Souloque, with all its pretentious and high-sounding titles of Duke of Lemonade, Prince of Softballs, Viscount Marmalade, Lord of the Cocktails, Baron Brown Stouts and so on.But we have had quantum suff. of this imperial ridiculousness. *Solis eum imperio.* It has been talked about long enough and imperiously enough, and our people want its advocates to cease their clamor in regard to it. It is a fit theme for a rousing negro minstrel extravaganza and nothing more.

WHO IS GOVERNOR?—John T. Hoffman or Dr. Swinburne? The answer to this question should come from Albany.

WIDENING BROADWAY.—An act passed in the last Legislature authorizing certain parties to widen that part of Broadway lying between Thirty-fourth Street and Fifty-ninth Street, the boundary of the Park. What the precise object of this is, or what necessity there is for it, did not transpire while the bill was before the Legislature. The approaches to the Park by Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Avenues appear to be commodious enough for all purposes. If Broadway requires to be widened at all it is the lower and not the upper portion of it that stands in need of a change. We should like to know something more about this scheme.

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS?—The emoluments of the Health Officer are estimated at various sums between three hundred thousand and seven hundred thousand dollars annually. The sum, whatever it is, comes out of the pockets of our merchants, without any service being rendered therefor.

A RULER FOR SPAIN.—Some one imagines that Pope Pius would make a good ruler for Spain, inasmuch as the Spaniards for centuries have been accustomed to pious ways!

QUESTIONS FOR GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.—When the Health Officer boards unhealthy vessels from sickly ports, for the purpose of collecting marine news and taking out packages to be despatched to the city, does he not violate the quarantine laws and endanger the health of the city? And is he not liable to arrest for so doing?

WHERE IS THE QUARANTINE GROUND?—Is it Staten Island or is it in the lower bay? Will somebody inform Dr. Swinburne?

The Primitive Church and the Churches Yesterday.

"And when the day of Pentecost was fully come they were all with one accord in one place. And there appeared to them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. And they began to speak with other tongues." In such simple words as the above does the sacred volume relate the communication of the divine commission to the Apostles. Believing implicitly and with hearts inflamed with hope and charity, the men, weak and trembling before, were filled with courage and went forth confidently, yet with great humility, to preach Christ crucified to the nations. They took no heed for personal comfort, and knew not fear in doing the work of the Divine Master in strange lands, using words of every known language, in accordance with the universality of the Christian sentiment embodied in the words of the Sermon on the Mount. Brave unto death, they symbolized the patience and self-denial of the Saviour in sorrow and suffering during their earthly career, frequently earning the crown of martyrdom by the endurance of a violent death or the most painful bodily suffering, from the moment of the decease of St. Peter to that when St. Francis Xavier yielded up his spirit on the inhospitable shores of Asia. Eighteen hundred years have passed, and Christianity has lost much of its original simplicity. The Church missionaries are more numerous—journeying, as we have been told during Anniversary week, to the jungles and marshes which surround the Brahmapootra river in India, and thence to the cabias which stud the banks of the Boyne river in Ireland; and with wonderful success in each country, as we have announced in the columns of the HERALD, on like authority, each succeeding season during twenty-five years. The cost of the Church of the present day is greatly increased, one society—that of Foreign Missions—receiving during the past year the sum of one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, the others being equally prosperous. Small rewards, certainly, for the great danger to morals which the disciples incur in assembling in New York—stigmatized as the modern Gomorrah—as to brave Sodom in his stronghold and see with their own eyes some of the many alluring nets which he spreads to catch the souls of men.

Satisfied in such particulars, the reverend clergy from the rural districts delivered as an excellent parting advice to our people in the metropolitan churches yesterday, the country pulpits being in many instances filled by strangers during their absence, as will be seen from the ample reports of the services and sermons furnished by our stenographers to-day, embracing accounts of religious progress in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey, along the line of the Hudson, in Connecticut, Massachusetts and away on to Washington; an important centre of vast power for good or evil, as it may be used beneficially or abused.

DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—We are informed from Washington that the monthly statement of the public debt for May will show a decrease of seven millions. At this rate, with a little help in the way of retrenchment in expenditure and in the collection of the revenue, external and internal, we may reasonably expect a reduction of a hundred millions for the ensuing year, and with a little more help from Congress it may be made a hundred millions or more, with a considerable reduction of our internal revenue-taxation, and we may thus exhibit to the world the splendid example of the payment of a great debt and the reduction of the taxes at the same time. It can be done, and the country expects it.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—A Down East paper says the government introduced the present nondescript things called postage stamps for the purpose of frightening counterfeiters.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—The French elections opened yesterday morning the balloting being continued during the day. Imperialism was ahead at the close of the poll, and Paris remained quiet. The opposition held back its strength purposely, we are told, for use-to-day, but whether in fighting or voting we have not been informed. Time will tell.

They All Come Back.

We have the news from Winchester, Va., that James M. Mason, of the late Confederate firm of Mason & Slidell, has returned to that town, where, for the future, he intends to reside. This is something to be noted. They all come back. With the collapse of the confederacy there was a pretty general stampede of disgraced Southerners to other countries to escape the pains and penalties of Yankee domination and negro emancipation. A colony of them was set up near Cordova, in Mexico, where all that the loveliest climate under the sun and the richest soil could give them was theirs; but the colony wilted and soon fell to pieces, and its members came straggling home again. Several expeditions of exiles from the upset kingdom of King Cotton went down to Brazil, where they dreamed of renewing life under the blessings of the "peculiar institution," but those adventurers found negro slavery in Brazil so strongly mixed up with negro equality that they could not stand it, and they, too, as from a shipwreck, in which they had lost everything but life, came straggling back. And so with similar expeditions to Central America, the West India Islands and elsewhere. They all failed, and the surviving parties therein all returned, "for richer or poorer—for better or worse," to their old places in the South, as preferable, even under the Yankee and the free nigger, to any place outside.

Among the distinguished Southern exiles who, for one, two or three years after the war, continued to roam about in foreign parts, "seeking rest and finding none," were Breckinridge, Sould, C. G. Clay, Jake Thompson, Toombs, Mallory, Trenholm, the Lamars and a host of others, who have all returned—Breckinridge, Thompson, Mason and a good many more under the passport of President Johnson's last and comprehensive amnesty proclamation. Of those still abroad the most prominent are Benjamin, Slidell, and last, though not least, Jeff Davis and George Sanders—the head and tail of the rebellion. But Jeff is coming, and Sanders, no doubt, will soon follow. Before the year is out there will probably not be a single Southern gradu-